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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/425,592	10/22/1999	HONG HEATHER YU	9432-000084	9761

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

HEWITT II, CALVIN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	3621

DATE MAILED: 05/13/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/425,592	YU ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Calvin L Hewitt II	3621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 March 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 8,10-15 and 17-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 8,10-15 and 17-19 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. 6) Other: _____.

Status of Claims

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04 March 2003 has been entered.
2. Claims 8, 10-15, and 17-19.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
4. Claims 8, 10-15, and 17-19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moskowitz et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,745,569 in view of

Leighton et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,949,885, Rhoads, U.S. Patent No. 6,311,214 and Barton, U.S. Patent No. 6,047,374.

As per claims 8, 12-15, and 17-19, Moskowitz et al. ('569) teach a system for securing content using digital watermarks (abstract; column/line 5/19-6/67) comprising:

- providing active hidden data comprising executable machine instructions (abstract; column 2, lines 1-20; column 4, lines 56-67)
- embedding hidden data into a host signal (column 2, lines 10-14; column 5, lines 19-39; column/line 8/56-9/4)
- transferring the embedded data signal from a content provider device to a player device (column 7, lines 1-21; column/line 8/56-9/4)
- extracting and executing the control and hidden data on the player device (column/line 5/40-6/67; column 7, lines 1-21; column/line 8/56-9/4)
- providing hidden data and control data, embedding control data prior to transmitting hidden data and using the control data to ensure errorless extractability of the active hidden data prior to executing the hidden data on the player device (column 5, lines 40-67; column 6, lines 38-67)
- securing digital content using encrypted watermarking to hide code resources that are essential to the proper function of an application (column 2, lines 1-20; column 4, lines 34-67; column/line 5/40-6/22)

- authentication data for authenticating data prior to extracting active hidden data (column 6, lines 8-67)

Moskowitz et al. also disclose a player device: with a decoder for extracting control data and an active bit stream, a correction module that uses control data and the active bit stream to ensure errorless extractability of the active bit stream, for accessing the encrypted digital watermark and executing the active bit stream (abstract; column 6, lines 36-67; column 7, lines 1-21; column 8, lines 1-19; column/line 8/56-9/4). Moskowitz et al. ('569) do not explicitly recite orthogonal signals and domains, and spectrum domains. Nor do Moskowitz et al. explicitly recite error-correction. Leighton et al. apply orthogonal signals and embedding watermarks using spectrum domain schemes (e.g. DCT) to digital content authentication (column 5, lines 39-57; column 10, lines 44-51) while Rhoads teaches encoding watermarks in digital music (column/line 51/6-53/43). In particular, Rhoads teaches an embedded data stream where active hidden data is orthogonal to control data (column 52, lines 15-21). Regarding error correction, Barton teaches error correcting code for securing digital content (column 1, lines 25-33; column 4, lines 21-41; column/line 5/66-6/14; column 7, lines 27-32; column 11, lines 22-26) and applies an error correction algorithm to a watermark for authenticated digital content (figure 2; column 4, lines 54-67; column/line 7/55-8/27). Barton also teaches using authentication data embedded in digital content for authenticating content prior to extracting (column/line 5/50-6/54).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art to combine the systems of Moskowitz et al., Leighton et al., Rhoads and Barton. Moskowitz et al. direct their system to embedding digital watermarks with license information ('569, abstract) therefore, it would have been obvious to encode updated license data such as "copy never" in a domain orthogonal to the domain of the first watermark (or content data) so that it will be detectable in the continued presence of the first watermark (or content data) ('214, column 52, lines 13-21). Also, by applying the perpetual watermarking technique of Leighton et al. ('885, abstract) illicit copies and copier can be detected even if multiple persons combined to create the illicit copy. Recall, Moskowitz et al. teach hiding code resources that are essential to the proper function of an application (column 2, lines 1-20; column 4, lines 34-67; column/line 5/40-6/22). Therefore, it would have been obvious implement the stegacipher of Moskowitz et al. ('569, column 5, lines 40-67) comprising error-correction code (column 9, lines 8-17) in order to prevent users from enjoying an unauthorized but fully functional, error-free end-product or identifying changes in content ('374, column 4, lines 21-41; column 11, lines 22-26).

As per claims 10 and 11, Moskowitz et al. teach securing digital content using encrypted watermarking to hide code resources that are essential to the proper function of an application (column 2, lines 1-20; column 4, lines 34-67; column/line 5/40-6/22) and Barton teaches error correcting code for securing

digital content (figure 2; column 1, lines 25-33; column 4, lines 21-41; column/line 5/66-6/14; column 11, lines 22-26). Neither reference explicitly recites orthogonal signals and domains, and spectrum domains. Leighton et al. apply orthogonal signals and spectrum domain analysis to digital watermarking (column 5, lines 39-57; column 10, lines 44-51) while Rhoads teaches encoding watermarks in digital music (column/line 51/6-53/43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art to combine the systems of Moskowitz et al., Barton, Leighton et al. and Rhoads. Both Moskowitz et al. and Barton teach methods for embedding digital watermarks with content-related information ('569, abstract; '374, figure 2) therefore, it would have been obvious to encode updated content data such as "copy never" in a domain orthogonal to the domain of the first watermark (or content data) so that it ["copy never" message] will be detectable in the continued presence of the first watermark (or content data) ('214, column 52, lines 13-21). Also, by applying the perpetual watermarking technique of Leighton et al. ('885, abstract) illicit copies and copier can be detected even if multiple persons combined to create the illicit copy ('885, column 2, lines 13-22).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Calvin Loyd Hewitt II whose telephone number is (703) 308-8057. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, James P. Trammell, can be reached at (703) 305-9768.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
c/o Technology Center 2100
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 305-7687 (for formal communications intended for entry and after-final communications),

or:

(703) 746-5532 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal Drive, 7th Floor Receptionist.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

Calvin Loyd Hewitt II

May 5, 2003

JAMES P. TRAMMELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600